

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1850.

We are much gratified to learn by the subjoined letters that the President has promptly yielded to the request of the Central Committee, and the honorable concurrence therein of the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish a national ship for the gratuitous transportation to England of those specimens of the useful arts and other products of American ingenuity which our inventors and artisans may desire to send for exhibition at the World's Industrial Fair, to be held in London next year. This will be a novel mission for a ship of war, but one entirely in harmony with the character of a country professing to value peace and its civilizing pursuits above all the glories and trophies of offensive or ambitious war. It would, we think, impart a higher grandeur to this pacific errand of a war vessel, if the Government were to select for the purpose the magnificent ship of the line, the *Pennsylvania*, the largest, perhaps, that floats on the waters of the world. She herself might be presented proudly to the eyes of Europe as a noble specimen of national production, worthy to represent, at the World's Convention, the power and progress of our Republic. That vast and noble ship, ascending the Thames, freighted with the treasures of her nation's genius and skill, with the stars and stripes floating at her main, would be a sight that would make the heart of the most contracted secessionist swell with pride of country.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 26, 1850.

SIR: Transmitted herewith for your information are copies of a communication addressed to the President, under date of October 23d, and of his endorsement thereon, relative to the use of a public vessel for transporting articles of American industry to be sent to the grand exhibition of the industry of all nations at London, in the year 1851.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WILL A. GRAHAM.  
JAMES C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., Secretary Executive Committee on the Industrial Exhibition, Washington.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE,

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 22, 1850.

To his Excellency the President of the United States.  
SIR: Impressed with the important results which may be expected to flow from the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, and desiring that every possible facility may be furnished to such of our citizens as may wish their productions to be there represented, the Executive Committee for the United States is induced to request of the President that he will grant the use of one of our national vessels for the purpose of conveying American products to England.

Assured as we are that this favor, extended to the producers of every branch of American industry, will prove beneficial in its results, and have an important influence in elevating the standard of American genius and skill.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servants,  
PETER FORCE,  
Chairman Executive Committee.  
JAMES C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Referred to the Secretary of the Navy for answer.

OCTOBER 22, 1850. M. F.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 23, 1850.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the communication (referred by your order to this Department) from the Executive Committee of the National Institute, and the Local Committee of the State of New York, in relation to the selection of articles to be sent to the grand Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at London in the year 1851, requesting that a public vessel may be ordered to transport such articles to the place of exhibition; and suggesting that, unless provision be made to transmit the contributions of this country free of expense, many ingenious and worthy inventors and mechanics will be denied the opportunity of exhibiting their productions.

Participating in what I conceive to be the general desire of the people of this country that there may be a creditable display of the products of American genius, skill, and labor on the occasion in question, and anxious that no citizen shall fail in his desire to compete for the honors to be there awarded by reason of the expense of transportation, I am happy to find that a ship of the navy may be spared for the voyage to London without material inconvenience to the public service; and I therefore respectfully advise that the accommodation asked for may be conceded.

Should you concur in this recommendation, it is requested that the Committee may, as early as practicable, indicate what class of vessel is desired. War vessels, it is well known, are not well adapted to transportation, and a steamship will be ordered, if preferable to a ship of war or a frigate.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,  
WILL A. GRAHAM.

The President.

The foregoing recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy meets my hearty approval, and he will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the object in view.

MILLARD FILLMORE.  
OCTOBER 24, 1850.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following note, addressed to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition, together with the letter from the Secretaries of the Royal Commission to Mr. LAWRENCE, will make known some particulars interesting to those Americans who intend to become exhibitors:

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to enclose a communication from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, from which it appears that there will be more room for each country than was at first anticipated. I would suggest making public the whole of this circular. The building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition is progressing rapidly, and will, without doubt, be ready for occupation at the time appointed.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.  
WALTER R. JOHNSON, Esq., &c., Washington.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, OCT. 2, 1850.

SIR: We are directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acquaint your Excellency, for the information of the American Commission, that wall space was not included in the total amount of square feet apportioned to the exhibition of American works of industry.

The space notified to your Excellency relates to floor or area space only, subject to the deduction, as previously stated, of one-half for passages, &c. In addition to this space, therefore, there will be at the disposal of each country a proportionate amount of wall space—the extent of which, however, it is not in the power of the Commissioners to state at present with precision, inasmuch as its surface must depend upon the intervention of columns, &c. in the building now being erected for the purposes of the Exhibition. The Commissioners are, however, desirous that this point should be clearly understood by your Commission.

We are further directed to take advantage of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency a few remarks with regard to the regulation of the Commissioners against the affixing of prices to articles exhibited—a subject respecting which various communications have been addressed to them.

It may be premised that, in the first instance, the English manufacturers had been the most anxious that prices should be affixed, as they were of opinion that cheapness of production was the element of manufactures in which they were perhaps more likely to excel than in taste or beauty of design. But, on a mature consideration of the question, the Commissioners could not but be sensible of the great difficulty attending on allowing the adoption of such a course. Representa-

tions were addressed to them from many quarters expressing alarm lest the Exhibition should be diverted from its professed object—that of the display of the productions of human industry—into a vast bazaar for the sale of goods at prices lower than those which can be accepted by retailers who have establishments to maintain and rent and taxes to pay. They, moreover, found that, if prices were allowed to be affixed, it would be extremely difficult to regulate the manner of doing so without giving an opening for deception, even when unintentional. Exhibitors, according to the capacity in which they exhibited, would state the price of production, or the selling price, which again might mean the wholesale price, the retail price, the ready-money price, or the credit price; all of which are constantly liable to change, in accordance with the state of the market. But a still graver objection arose from the fact that there could be no real security for the prices being in all cases *bona fide*, because, although in some countries there might be internal mechanism for ensuring the true prices being affixed by the exertion of great care and watchfulness on the part of the central authorities, yet in a very large number of cases no such facility existed, and therefore there could be no certainty of the attainment of that most desirable object, an equality of competition.

On these grounds, therefore, the Commissioners arrived at the resolution in question. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that their decision on this point recognizes the importance of the element of price in deciding on the relative merits of rival articles; and, accordingly, in all cases where the award of prizes will be made in respect to articles exhibited, the cost of production will be a subject of consideration in giving judgment.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to your Excellency the assurance of the high consideration and esteem with which we have the honor to sign ourselves,  
Your Excellency's most faithful servants,  
J. SCOTT RUSSELL,  
EDGAR A. BOWRING,  
For STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.  
To his Excellency ABBOTT LAWRENCE, &c.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ABBOTT LAWRENCE, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, SEPT. 13, 1850.

The Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States.

SIR: We are directed by her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to communicate to you and the other Commissioners appointed by the United States Government, the great satisfaction with which they have received the intelligence of the formation of your commission, and of the steps which have been taken by it for the purpose of co-operating with them, and of properly representing the industry of your country in the approaching exhibition in London.

The Commissioners have themselves been anxiously occupied in making preparations for the reception of those valuable and interesting objects which you may forward for exhibition, and for the erection of a suitable building for their display; and also in making such other arrangements regarding medals, prizes, juries, and the general conditions of exhibition, as seem most likely to promote the objects of the friendly competition in which so many great nations are now taking such deep interest.

The enclosed printed papers will sufficiently communicate to you, for the information of American exhibitors, the nature of the arrangements that have been made for the admission of foreign productions to the exhibition; and we are directed to call your attention especially to that portion relating to the custom-house arrangements.

According to the regulations of the Board of Customs, it is necessary that the agents employed should enter into bonds to secure the payment of the duties assessed on the goods which are sent for exhibition, should such goods be sold in this country after the exhibition is closed; but as all goods transmitted by the same vessel, and consigned to one and the same agent, will be covered by one bond, it would much facilitate the arrangement for all parties and diminish the expense if the articles intended for exhibition were forwarded by each central authority *en masse*, or at all events, in as few separate consignments as possible.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, as you will perceive by the accompanying papers, have nominated, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Board of Customs, several persons as proper and responsible agents to be employed for the purpose of London; all of whom have stated their willingness to adopt a much lower scale of charges than those usually required in ordinary mercantile transactions for the services they may render, and to furnish a statement of the proposed charges, so far as they can be specified beforehand, to all parties who may desire to know them.

Of the agents named for the outputs, Mr. Ormiston, of Newcastle, and Messrs. Ford and Canning, of Bristol, have signified their intention of not making any charges except those to which they may be personally subjected, and the others propose to charge less than their ordinary rates.

In addition to the facilities offered by these gentlemen, we are further directed to add that the firm of Messrs. Nicholson & Bealey & Company (East India and China Wharf, London) have signified their intention of making no charge upon goods conveyed by their lighters, or for landing on their quays; and the Hull Dock Company, Hull, have also announced that no charge for wharfage will be made by that company. The usual charges will therefore be still further reduced in the case of all persons who may take advantage of the offer thus liberally made by these parties.

In transmitting the names of these agents, her Majesty's Commissioners are desirous that it should be clearly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way accountable for the charges which may be made, and that the sole object which they have had in view in what must be considered as a private transaction between the exhibitors and the agents, has been merely to suggest means for affording to foreign exhibitors the opportunity of availing themselves, if they might see fit, of those arrangements which the Commissioners believe would be found to be most convenient and economical; it being distinctly understood that any central authority or foreign exhibitor is perfectly free to employ any other than those named, and to make any other arrangements that may be deemed more convenient.

The attention of the Commissioners having been called to the question of fitting up the American goods for exhibition, the Commissioners in London have to state that they are willing to undertake to supply counters upon which the goods may be displayed. But American exhibitors, or such commissioners or representatives as may be duly authorized to act for them, will be at perfect liberty to take charge of fitting them up according to their taste, with glass shades, &c. at their own cost. It will be very desirable that you should acquaint us at an early period with your intentions with reference to this point; and also with the views which you entertain of appointing authorized agents here to be specially charged on your behalf with the care and display of the goods transmitted under your orders.

The Commissioners trust that the arrangements, the details of which are now submitted to you, will be satisfactory, and that there will serve to show that they are not insensible to the value of the exertions which you are making to operate in this great industrial exhibition of the works of all nations.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to you the assurance of the high consideration and esteem with which we have the honor to sign ourselves, sir, your most faithful servants,  
J. SCOTT RUSSELL,  
For STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, Washington, October 10, 1850.

To His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, President of the Royal Commission, &c.

SIR: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the United States on the Industrial Exhibition has received with much pleasure the communication which, under date of September 13th, 1850, was forwarded to him by direction of her Majesty's Commissioners.

He has desired me in return to tender to yourself and the other Royal Commissioners the expression of his sincere acknowledgments for the information thereby imparted, which will enable American exhibitors to avail themselves of those commodious and excellent arrangements which you have been so assiduously engaged in preparing. It is earnestly hoped that the noble design of the Exhibition will every where meet such an approval from the industrious and intelligent as to ensure its triumphant success.

From the terms of a circular address contained in the pamphlet, copies of which are herewith transmitted, you will perceive in what light the proposed pacific concourse of nations—which has for its object to demonstrate their respective capabilities of contributing to the general welfare—is regarded by the American Central Committee.

It will also be observed that some few classes of objects have been particularly pointed out as worthy to engage the attention of American exhibitors.

The accompanying copy of a circular letter addressed to thirty-five Governors of States and Territories will indicate the measures taken to enlist the co-operation of competent local committees in the examination and selection of such objects as may suitably represent our natural resources and industrial pursuits. In a considerable number of the States committees have already been appointed, and we indulge the hope that all may in due time be prepared to afford the desired assistance in carrying out the purposes expressed in the circular above referred to.

It is possible that we may have to crave indulgence for a want of punctuality on the part of those States and Territories on both sides of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific in which the facilities for transmission are yet few and unfrequent, owing to the fact that large proportions of their population have become established in their new homes subsequent to the first announcement of the intended Exhibition in London.

In respect to agencies and the liberal offers of public-spirited individuals to take charge of goods forwarded for exhibition, as well as to the regulations under which they will be received and cared for while on exhibition, the accompanying pamphlet will show that this committee has already taken action by reprinting the circulars relating to those subjects. Mr. J. James Greenough, an American citizen, and a member of this committee, who expects to be in London for some months before and during the exhibition, has kindly offered to take charge of such objects as may be committed to his care by American exhibitors. His proposition has been approved by the Central Committee, with the express understanding that it does not interfere with the employment of other agencies, if preferred by the parties immediately concerned.

The plan which this committee has proposed, that of establishing in our several Atlantic seaports temporary depots of articles intended for the Exhibition, has had for its object the sending of them in large consignments at the proper time, to be at once delivered on arrival into the charge of the Royal Commissioners, without the delay and expense of storage at the place of entry.

The regulations of the Board of Customs have already been made known through all of our State committees, and will of course be cheerfully complied with by those who intend to become exhibitors.

In conclusion, I am desirous to assure you that the arrangements referred to in the communication which I have the honor to acknowledge, meet the full concurrence of the American Central Committee.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,  
WALTER R. JOHNSON,  
Secretary of the Central Committee of the United States.

Extract of a letter from the Secretaries of the Royal Commission in London to Professor W. R. JOHNSON, the Secretary of the Central Committee for the United States, under date of October 10:

"We take the earliest opportunity of informing you that, in addition to the gross amount of area space already communicated to you, her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to set apart a net wall or hanging-space of about forty thousand square feet for the exhibition of articles the produce of the industry of the United States."

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of the high consideration and esteem with which we have the honor to sign ourselves," &c.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on the London Industrial Exhibition, held at the residence of Col. PETER FORCE: Present, Col. PETER FORCE, chairman; JAMES HENRY, LL.D., Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. Navy, Prof. WALTER R. JOHNSON, and JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, members; and, on invitation, Commodore WASHINGTON and SKINNER, of the United States Navy.

After a full and free expression of opinion with reference to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the President of the United States, a copy of which had been communicated to the committee, and in which the President acquiesces, in the tender of the use of an American ship to convey American products to London, and with reference to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy that the Executive Committee should indicate as early as possible the kind of vessel deemed necessary for the purpose, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee be tendered to the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy, for the prompt and satisfactory manner with which they have responded to the request of the committee for the use of a ship of the national marine to transport the products of American industry to London.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee beg leave to designate the store-ship *Fredonia* as one suitable for the purpose and acceptable to the committee.

Resolved, That in view of the advantages anticipated therefrom to our citizens, and inasmuch as it is desirable that the greatest possible facilities be granted to Americans desiring to visit the exhibition, the owners of the several steamship and packet lines be recommended to reduce the price of passage to and from England to those desiring to attend the exhibition.

PETER FORCE, Chairman Ex. Com.  
JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary.  
October 28, 1850.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AMONG THE OLD PURITANS.

A writer in the Boston Courier cites the following:

"It may interest the readers of these papers, as a piece of curious antiquarian history, to know the origin of the practice of restoring fugitives from service. In the articles of confederation between the United Colonies of New England—namely, Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, &c. made in 1643, and made, as the preamble declares, by those who 'all come into these parts of America with one and the same end and aim, namely, to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity with peace'—there is the following provision: 'It is also agreed that if any servant run away from his master into any confederate jurisdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be either delivered to his master, or any other that pursues and brings such certificate or proof.'"

"Thus it appears that the rendition of fugitives from service in this country commenced more than two hundred years ago, and what is remarkable, the mode of proof prescribed by the agreement of the Colonies is precisely analogous to one of the modes provided by the act of 1850; the only difference between them is the more elevated character of the tribunal 'in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled,' before which the proof is now to be made, and the greater caution in the proceedings. I presume that the subjects of this compact between the Colonies were rather white servants and apprentices than negro slaves, which in 1643 were probably very few in number. It was very common in those early times, more than at present, for master mechanics to take indentured apprentices, who, if they absconded, were (and now are) liable to be arrested and returned to their masters, as persons held to labor or service in the State whence they fled."

The same rule now prevails in regard to white fugitives as was adopted by the early Puritans of New England in relation to runaways, and is applied by the law of 1850 (as it has been by the law of 1793) to fugitive slaves. A man charged with crime, and fleeing to another State, is surrendered up on the simple certificate of an authorized magistrate, without trial or inquiry into the reality of his guilt, or any appeal to the writ of habeas corpus. His guilt is left to be ascertained in the State from which the fugitive fled. But the Northern fanatics contend for a rule for runaway blacks different from that to which white runaways are subjected, and are ready to tear the sacred Union asunder to effect their weak and wicked purpose.

P. M. DESTOWE, the professed mathematician, died on board the steamer "City of Toronto," between Kingston and Toronto, on the evening of the 19th instant. His death was caused by apoplexy.

## ECCLIASTICAL GOOD SENSE.

In a country where religious feeling prevails to so wide an extent as is happily the case in the United States, the acts of ecclesiastical bodies must ever be a matter of great interest and importance; and when they are connected with great public measures, vitally affecting the well-being and peace of the country, they attract the notice of a still wider circle than that of those who are by profession subject to their authority. Ours is pre-eminently a government of public opinion; and as the sentiments of men holding the pastoral relation must, in the nature of things, exert a powerful effect upon the flocks they govern, it is peculiarly gratifying when we find their sentiments distinctly avowed in favor of sound, moderate, and conservative principles.

We have been led to these remarks from having seen certain resolutions recently adopted by a church body denominated, officially, the *Synod of Pittsburgh*. A Synod, according to the Presbyterian Ecclesiastical government, is, we believe, a body constituted by the union of two or more Presbyteries, and holding a middle place between the Presbytery (a local association of the ministers and elders within a specified district of country) and the General Assembly, or Grand Congress of the whole denomination, represented by delegates chosen by the Presbyteries. A Synod, therefore, is a numerous body, uniting the pastors of many churches, and laymen of respectability associated with them in the government of an extensive portion of the church. The official resolves and acts of such a body cannot but represent the collective sentiments of a very large mass of talent, standing, and high moral principle. In Pennsylvania the Presbyterian denomination is strong, and exerts a powerful influence.

These considerations give great weight to the resolutions which we are about to quote, and their importance is of the more consequence at the present moment, as they relate to a subject that has so deeply agitated the public mind in all the Northern States, and especially at Pittsburgh.

They were preceded by a debate which partook, in a modified degree, of the character of those in our National Councils, characterized, on one side, by ardent zeal and a somewhat ultra spirit, denouncing, in no measured terms, the fugitive slave law lately passed by Congress, and going, in some instances, so far as to recommend a resistance of the law. Happily those advocating opinions like these formed but a small minority of the body; their resolutions and attempted amendments failed, and the Synod, by a very decided majority, adopted the following temperate, wise, and creditable resolves:

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Synod at this time to give any formal expression of its mind in relation to the law aforesaid, leaving every man to act as a citizen in conformity with his obligations as a citizen and a Christian, in the wisdom and meekness of the Gospel.

2. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to all our churches and people to observe with special fervor the apostolic injunction to pray for our rulers and all in authority, that they may be just, ruling in the fear of God; and that, under the Divine favor, our Nation and Government may be preserved in their integrity, and happily guided to the fulfillment of its great and glorious vocation.

We hail the temper which breathes in these resolutions as affording a happy augury of future peace. Nothing renders a disorganizing spirit so formidable as the connexion it has sometimes exhibited with the religious principle in the human breast. That principle is by its very nature indomitable. It disowns all attempts at control from mere human authority, and still more from any considerations of expediency. Its appeal is to higher law. And whenever a feeling like this allies itself with political notions and political combinations inimical to the public peace and safety, it becomes one of the most dangerous elements of action that can be conceived. After all the unbelief and indifference manifested toward religion, religious feelings of any kind, where they do exist, are the most powerful springs of human action; and whoever can enlist them on his side in an attempt to change the existing state of things in any community, has an ally of the most formidable character. But, on the other hand, where the lovers of order and of peace seek for defenses to preserve them against assault, they have, in the same feeling, a friend of the most potent energy. It is, then, most happy when a great public religious body, exerting, and deservedly, a strong and wide influence over the friends and professors of religion, puts forth that influence in favor of the supremacy of the law, the maintenance of a just and wholesome subordination to the Constitution, and in open opposition to the spirit of fanaticism which seeks, by a plausible appeal to religious principle, to cover and defend designs in open hostility with the plainest requirements of the Religion of the Bible.

Amongst the losses which the next Congress will sustain by the retirement of valuable and influential members of the present, we regret to have to add that of the Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, who has served his State and the country several years with eminent ability and fidelity, and who declines a re-election.

The vote for accepting or rejecting the Boundary bill was taken at Galveston (Texas) on Monday, the 21st instant, and resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the bill.

The Florida Sentinel of the 23d inst. says that Cabell's majority in the State will be about 455. In the Legislature the Democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, while there is some probability of there being a tie in the House. Two counties are yet to be heard from fully.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Hartford Courant publishes a table showing the result of the late town elections in seventy-six towns of Connecticut. Forty-two have chosen Whig officers, twenty-eight Democratic, and in six the offices are divided. This, as compared with last year, shows a Whig gain of sixteen and a loss of two—net Whig gain, fourteen.

The General Assembly of RHODE ISLAND is to meet to-day at East Greenwich. A United States Senator to succeed Hon. ALBERT C. GREENE, whose term expires on the 3d of March next, is to be elected at this session.

A LEGISLATURE ON THE WING.—The Vermont Legislature came on Saturday visited Route's Point, the locality where it is designed to bridge Lake Champlain for railroad purposes. If Vermont and New York will grant the permission. The spot lies at the northern extremity of the lake, and is about a hundred miles from Montpelier. The special object of the expedition is to aid in the formation of a correct opinion respecting the feasibility and expediency of the proposed bridge at that point.

We are glad to see that the Hon. JAS. BROOKS has been unanimously nominated for re-election in the Sixth Congressional District of New York. His district is the largest in population in the United States, and not a single vote of the nominating convention was given against him. The prompt and decided stand which Mr. Brooks took in Congress in support of the series of measures for settling the slavery questions is well known to the country, and the emphatic approval of his course which he has now received from his constituents is as honorable to their intelligence as it is to the loyalty of their Representative, and as it must be gratifying to the friends of peace and the Union every where. It is a pleasing evidence that the clamors of Northern fanatics, however noisy and violent, do not express the sentiments of the great body of the Northern people.

As Mr. Brooks had repeatedly, during the late session, declared that he would not be a candidate for re-election, we are glad to see, by the speech which we subjoin, that he has yielded his own wishes to those of his constituents. After the nomination was made, which was done by acclamation, nine hearty cheers were given for Mr. Brooks, and the Delegates moved in procession to his house. Upon assembling there, Mr. MAYNARD said:

"As chairman of the Convention of the Sixth Congressional District, it is my pleasing duty to announce to you that you have been not only nominated for re-election to the House of Representatives, but unanimously nominated, without even the formality of a ballot, by a body of men who were not one dissenting voice, and every Delegate from the seven Wards of our District was in his place. Permit me to add that I trust you will accept the nomination, because such an acceptance will enable the people of this District not only to bear testimony to the estimate they place upon your character and talents, but to the high and patriotic course you have pursued as a member of Congress from New York."

Mr. Brooks replied:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I accept the nomination you tender me, [applause], not with cheerfulness, for it is against every private interest I have in the world, but nevertheless with the most profound sensibility and the liveliest gratitude. [Applause.] For ten months I have said and written to every person who consulted upon the subject that I would not accept the nomination, and I have done so under circumstances, could I, or would I, take the re-nomination. Not only all my private interests forbade; but my tastes, my habits of life, my attachment to my home. But when once a man becomes a public man, I regret to say, he ceases to be wholly master of himself. It has been my duty in the House of Representatives to take an active and prominent part in the compromise of sectional questions, next in importance to the great constitutional compromise of 1787, which resulted in the Federal compact. As a Northern man, and a Representative of this great commercial city, it was my duty also to take great responsibilities, and I have taken them unflinchingly. [Applause.] From the first to the last I have set my face against the political and sectional agitation of that most dangerous of all elements in our country, the element of slavery. [Applause.] There are those—I am not one of them—who have told me, and who have put themselves upon the record to prove to me—men of the highest standing and character in this community—that it was necessary I should give this city an opportunity to pronounce upon just such a question, in order to demonstrate to Northern men that a Northern Representative, thus acting in loyalty to the Union, can be and will be sustained by the People. [Applause.] I am the unwilling victim of their judgment and opinions, but I dare to make the test, and upon myself challenge the verdict of a deeply regretted that they have not selected some other man, but upon me, let the axe fall, if I have done any wrong to the North or to the city. [Applause.] The unanimity of your nomination, and the graceful manner in which it has been tendered, will inspire me, if re-elected, with the most anxious solicitude to serve you. Any man may feel proud of such a constituency as you here speak for—the most populous of any of the districts in the Union, undoubtedly the wealthiest. You, merchants, whom I represent, have your ships floating all over the world; and you, mechanics, of the Eleventh Ward, with your hard hands and clear heads, construct the ocean palaces and that vast steam marine which has won more of triumph for your country than any battle ever fought for you on sea or land. To protect that country in unity, in order, and in peace, let our common prayer ascend to Heaven, but so to protect it we must frown down all sectional agitations and agitation, that would rend the bonds that bind us together and make us one people. [Applause.]"

In the Third Congressional district of New York JAMES BOWEN, Esq., has been unanimously nominated by a Whig Convention, after a letter had been read from him avowing the following conservative views. His nomination proves that the Convention unanimously concurred with him in these sound sentiments. He said:

"The question of slavery in the Territories of the United States is disposed of by the passage of laws for the government of those Territories. That question ought not, in my opinion, to be re-opened or disturbed."

"In respect to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I am of opinion that while Congress has a right to legislate in regard to it, it is not to be used as a pretext to exercise that right without the sanction of the constituted authorities of the State of Maryland."

"The provision of the constitution of the United States respecting fugitive slaves should be carried into effect. The obligation to deliver up fugitives from labor is clear and explicit, and it is as mandatory and binding upon every citizen as any other requirement of the constitution. The bill which recently passed Congress, having become the law of the land, ought to be respected; but it should be modified in some respects to secure the rights of freemen alleged to be slaves, to allay the increasing opposition to the law because of its supposed defects in this respect, and prevent the further agitation of the question of slavery."

MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST.—We learn through a telegraphic communication to the Rev. William McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, that Mr. JOHN McDONOUGH, of New Orleans, (whose death we mentioned in yesterday's paper,) has bequeathed to the Colonization Society "one eighth of the net revenues of his estate during forty years, but not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year." It is added that "the will is complicated, and its validity doubtful."

Mr. McDONOUGH was a native of Baltimore. He was a merchant and planter, and settled in New Orleans while Louisiana was a colony of Spain. During some forty years of successful business he amassed an immense fortune, estimated at several millions of dollars. Like all men who have become rich by industry from small beginnings, he was frugal, exact, and what the world called parsimonious; but with these qualities he blended the apparently contradictory one of liberality; for he subscribed magnificently to the benevolent institutions of the country. He employed a clergyman for regular religious services for his numerous slaves, to all of whom he gave some education, and at one time liberated and sent to Liberia eighty-five of them, making ample provision for their transportation and settlement. Yet this man was announced in the telegraphic note which we published yesterday as "a miser."

Among the many attractions at the Fair at the American Institute at Castle Garden, New York, last week, was a large Gothic arm chair, backed and cushioned with beautifully wrought needle-work in worsted, the work of Mrs. FILLMORE, the accomplished lady of the President of the United States. This is probably the first instance where the industrial exhibition of a great nation has been graced by the work of the wife of a citizen occupying the position of its Chief Magistrate, and it is one which should excite the emulation of the fair daughters of the republic.

The Georgia Helicon sets down the number of cotton mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Alabama at ninety-eight, in which are invested about one million dollars. Some 16,000 hands are employed, and 152,000 spindles. They consume 94,000 bales of cotton per annum.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 25. The City Council of Chicago has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress respecting the fugitive slave law, and releasing the police from obedience to it. This act of the city authorities has caused great excitement, and last night a meeting of four or five thousand people was held. The Mayor presided. Senator DOUGLASS made a powerful speech, sustaining the act of Congress in passing this bill, and also the compromise. His speech had a powerful effect on the meeting, and caused a change in public opinion in favor of the law and against the act of the City Council.

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR, AMIN BEX, has been receiving the hospitalities of the citizens of Massachusetts during the last few weeks. He has visited and examined the various factories at Lowell, the celebrated Quincy granite quarries, the hospitals, prisons, poor-houses, and all other institutions of note, and has expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable management of all. He spent three days at the hospitable mansion of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, at Marshfield.